

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 3, 1906

## A GREAT VICTORY.

The shelving of the Philippine tariff bill by the Senate committee to whom it was referred means a great deal to the beet-sugar industry in the United States. That is, if the action taken is final. We suppose there is a possibility of its being brought out into the Senate, but the movement would be unusual, and it seems to be taken for granted that the fate of the measure is settled during the present Congress at least.

To the people of Utah and the great West the news is very encouraging. It will revive the stock market and put new vigor into the culture of the beet and the manufacture of sugar. It will dissipate the temporary gloom that overshadowed the companies engaged in this important industry. That it will greatly benefit all the regions where sugar is made from beets is as certain as the flow of the tides.

We do not believe that the promoters of the bill had any intention of doing injury to the sugar producers of this country. We think they were studying what they regarded as conducive to the general welfare. The cheapening of an article of prime necessity to the masses was what they had in mind. But they did not fully perceive the injury that the proposed reduction of duty would work to one of the most important home industries of our country, which would far outweigh in value the very slight reduction possible upon the retail price of sugar to the consumer.

We believe wise counsels have prevailed, and by them the valuable industry has been relieved of a threatened danger, and the results cannot fail to be highly satisfactory. Sugar is all right, and beets will flourish, and new factories will be built and both farmers and manufacturers will rejoice, while capital will receive no setback on investments or the stockmarkets. Utah is to be congratulated as well as her neighbors, on the result.

## ENFORCE THE STATUTE!

Are the tobacco and cigar dealers in this city aware that there is a State law against selling such goods, giving or furnishing them to any person under eighteen years of age? By reference to the Revised Statutes they will find that such an act is a misdemeanor, and that the person guilty of the offense is liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$100. Recently in the juvenile court, two offenders were fined \$25 each. This penalty should be inflicted in every case of conviction, and a repetition of the offense should call for extreme punishment.

A law passed in 1903 constitutes the possession of a cigar, cigarette or tobacco in any form by a person under eighteen years of age a misdemeanor. This may be considered a stringent provision, but it is evident that when children are proven guilty of the offense, it will not be difficult to learn from them where they obtained the forbidden article.

The injurious effects of such narcotics upon children will be conceded. Every authority, medical and otherwise, on this subject affirms the evil consequences of indulgence in the use of tobacco, and especially in the cigarette form, upon children.

The vile habit cannot be suppressed or even checked while dealers will persist in violating the statute and selling cigarettes to juveniles. That the law is constantly violated must be patent to every observing person, and that only its strict enforcement will accomplish the end in view. Small boys may be seen frequently, smoking cigarettes, and they are probably unacquainted with the fact that the possession of the forbidden things is a violation of the law and that they are liable to punishment for its infraction.

Parents should inform their children of the existence of the law and its probable execution if they persist in the practice of the evil habit. The great fault, however, lies with the dealers, and they ought to take notice of the penalty provided by law and recently enforced in two cases that should serve as examples. Let it be known that this course will be pursued in every case that shall be brought before the courts, and the wrong will be greatly lessened if not entirely eradicated. Enforce the law. In every case on which clear evidence is adduced!

## THE OGDEN COUNCIL CASES.

It makes a great difference what kind of a jury sits upon a case, whether it be civil or criminal. This is exemplified in the proceedings that have been pushed against the Ogden City councilmen, charged with a technical offense. We use the term "technical," because it is generally conceded that in voting to themselves some compensation for work actually performed, in addition to the meager sum provided for their regular official labors, those public servants did not commit a crime per se. The act was perhaps a maximum prohibition, and therefore they ought to have known better than to engage in it, even though justice might have demanded fair pay for honest work.

But there is an appearance of vindictiveness in the pursuit against them, which creates for them a degree of sympathy among people acquainted with their personal character, and who regard them as honest men, honorable in their dealings and transactions, and esteemed by a large circle of their fellow citizens. At the same time, the impropriety of voting to themselves public money contrary to the provisions of law, no matter how small the amounts when compared with the labor performed, cannot be fairly denied, and some censure might be passed upon them deservedly.

However, in the first case brought to trial, the jury decided against the defendant. In the second case, exactly similar in the charge and in the evidence and in the arguments, a different jury brought in a different verdict, and acquitted the accused. The query in the minds of the public is, which of the two conclusions was correct. If the first was right, the second was wrong, and vice versa.

There are other cases of precisely the same character yet to be tried, as it is announced that the complainant intends to "push the matter to the bitter end." How they will terminate, it seems, will depend largely upon the kind of men who sit as a jury. So that prophesies based upon evidence and the merits of a cause are entirely uncertain, unless it be known beforehand what sort of a jury will sit upon it.

Application was made for a new trial, and there is no telling what the result would have been if the case were heard by another jury. But the court saw no reason to grant the request, so judgment of acquittal was rendered with costs against the defendant. As he had paid back into the city treasury the amount alleged to have been voted to him illegally, a double hardship to him has followed the error into which the Ogden City Council has fallen. We regret the mistake and deplore its consequences.

## NO CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor.  
Please explain Matt. 24: 14, and Col. 1: 1-2. One says the Gospel shall be preached, and the other that it has been preached in all the world.

That is a sample of questions which the Deseret News is frequently requested to answer, and in which there is really nothing to comment upon, when ordinary good sense is exercised in reading them. As recorded in Matthew xxiv: 14, the Savior prophesied as one of the signs of His second coming which were to precede "the end of the world."

"And this Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations and then shall the end come."

That this promise was given to be fulfilled in the latter times, as a sign such as we have explained, may be readily seen by reading the third verse of the same chapter in Matthew, and also, indeed, by the entire chapter throughout. Now what has that to do with the declaration made by Paul in Col. 1: 6-23? We suppose our correspondent refers more particularly to verse 23:

"If ye continue in the faith grounded and settled, and be not moved away from the hope of the Gospel, which you have heard and which was preached to every creature which is under heaven; whereof I Paul am made a minister."

What the Apostle clearly intended to convey was that the Gospel had been preached in all the then known world, which was in a very small compass comparatively. It is generally understood that he indulged to some extent in hyperbole, in the usual custom of oriental speakers and writers. But what difficulty is there in the significance of the two passages of Scripture when compared?

Christ declared that the Gospel should be preached for a witness unto all nations. That is now being fulfilled. It has not yet been preached to "every nation, kindred, tongue and people," through the ministrations of the angel whom John saw in the vision (Rev. xiv: 6), but the work is in progress. When it is finished, "the end will come." Paul and his companions in the ministry went out to all the countries surrounding Jerusalem, as they were commanded by the Savior, and Paul simply testified to the fulfilling of that requirement. There is no contradiction or conflict between the two verses of Scripture, and we fail to see why any query should be raised concerning them.

## PERSECUTION IN FRANCE.

Devout Catholics are vehemently resenting the manner in which French government officials are carrying out their mission of taking an inventory of the property of the churches. They characterize it as persecution, and talk of the possibility of civil war as a consequence. So bitter are their feelings against the government.

The separation of church and state necessitates, perhaps, the taking of an inventory of church property for purposes of taxation. But the state is not compelled to desecrate the most sacred places of the Catholic churches. It is imprudent to do so. It would be better to act generously and forego some taxes than to insist upon the pound of flesh, even at the risk of outraging the sentiments of the worshippers.

The result is a prolongation of the strife. "No worse tyranny," says the Catholic Union and Times, "has ever outraged conscience since Nero lit his gardens with the burning bodies of the early Christians. Only the devil himself, aided by a Parisian apostate, could devise such damnable procedure." That is strong language, but it expresses the real sentiments of a large body of French citizens. Another Catholic publication suggests that "the success of the infidel government of France has most likely been saving a whirlwind which may yet engulf that country in civil and religious strife which will shock the world."

Mrs. Mary F. Kelly, of the Latter-

day Saints university, has just received a letter from her sister in France, who is a nun in a little town of Normandy. The lady describes the exciting times they are experiencing there. She says, in part:

"The officers of the law find themselves confronted with opposition and protestations, the clergy feeling it their duty to protect the property, for the treasure of the church belongs to the faithful who have donated it and the clergy only hold it in trust for them and naturally the people will not see themselves robbed without at least making some effort at resistance—though every one knows it is useless. In spite of all, the government will have its way, but those charged with the commission have a warm reception, I can assure you, and do not always come out of the fray with flying colors. I do not know what a raid would be like in Paris and the large towns, but here it was an event never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it."

"When the commissioners arrived at the church they found an immense crowd of people who had been called together by the ringing of the fire bell which is never rung except in times of grave danger, and when they tried to force an entrance, they were met at the doors by a solid phalanx of people who refused to budge an inch to let them pass, while outside the crowd were reciting the rosary and singing hymns as loud as they could. At every door they met the same reception, so finally they decided that discretion was the better part of valor and returned to the depot glad enough, in spite of their defeat, to get on their way. However, the cure was obliged to accompany them, but what can he say, poor old man, but tell them to get in, if they can."

"I was in a great fright and shows that there must be a good amount of faith in the French yet, but there is no resisting the government. The work will be done. Upon leaving the officials said they would not turn with force and at other places already the military has been called out, but there has been no bloodshed, the chief object of the crowd being to keep the doors open as long as possible, or if they do get in, to make it as difficult as they can for them."

The indignation expressed is not caused merely by the taking of an inventory of church property, but by the alleged sacrilegious acts of some officials. In violating the sacredness of that part of the church which is known as the tabernacle. This is a place above the altar where the so-called Host, or the consecrated wafer, is kept. A prominent Catholic clerical gentleman is reported to have said:

"It is a persecution of the meanest and lowest type, worse than any inflicted by the Romans of Rome. It is the extremity of tyranny and sacrilege to break open these tabernacles, where Catholics believe, the body of God is contained. It is equivalent to the action of the Jews in crucifying Christ. I am fully persuaded that any degree of resistance necessary to save the tabernacles from violence is justifiable, even if the defenders are obliged to have recourse to extreme violence, or a civil war. Believing that Christ is truly present in His holy sacrament, we Catholics are the guardians of the body of our Lord. It would be betraying a most sacred trust not to be willing to defend that holy Presence, even at the risk of life."

Viewing the matter in this light, he thought he was justified in the belief that "leading Catholics of the United States and other great countries feel that the time has come when the Catholics of France must resist the French government, unless they wish to bear the stigma of poltroons and cowards."

The controversy with the church in France shows the folly of interfering with the religious affairs of any people. The French government is even now facing a crisis. Without the full support of the people, it must feel weak in the presence of the German demands. And it does not seem to have the undivided support of the Catholic majority of citizens. If history conveys any lesson on the subject it is this, that it is never safe for any government to lend itself to the execution of any plans that compromise religious persecution. Victims of persecution may be wrong, or they may be right; but persecutors are always wrong, no matter what the status of the persecuted may be.

## WHY NOT SPANISH?

The school authorities, it seems, are considering the advisability of making French and German elective courses in the highest grades of the district schools. It is doubtful whether it is wise to introduce into the grade schools electives of any kind. In the universities and colleges of the country the elective system has run wild and now the tendency is to curtail it, courses being grouped and election being in the courses and not in the individual studies. To allow grade pupils to elect French and German is to run a very grave danger of dissipating their energies. The advantage to a young child in the study of a language is in the mastery of the rules governing it, and until the rules of one language have been pretty well mastered it is folly to befuddle their minds with the rules of another, and a foreign one.

If however the plan is adopted, it seems to us that Spanish ought to be added to the course. Or, if three foreign languages are too much of an addition to the other courses, Spanish ought, in our judgment, to be given the preference over German. Spanish is the coming language of this hemisphere, outside the English-speaking countries. There are at least 65,000,000 people speaking Spanish, and the number of students of that tongue is constantly increasing.

The Spanish literature, contrary to what may be popularly supposed, surpasses both the French, German and Italian. Its variety, splendor, and grandeur are unexcelled. According to a writer in the National Magazine, modern literature owes its most characteristic features to Spanish writers. The newspaper "paragaph," the "short story," and the "funny column," all come from Spanish countries. Even the opera, we are told, is of Spanish origin. All Spanish America, as well as Spain itself, teems with authors of prose and verse of no small merit. We believe in the educational value of the study of German, and recognize the vast wealth of German literature, but to the American youth we believe Spanish will be of greater practical value than either French or German.

## UTAH'S RESOURCES.

One of the most complete compilations of data concerning Utah is offered in Judge Colborn's pamphlet, just issued by the Union Pacific Railroad company. It consists of over a hundred pages, and every page is crammed with valuable information. A wide range of subjects is covered, including area, agriculture, climate and health, cost of living, dairying, fish culture, horticulture, irrigation, manufacture, minerals, poultry, population, schools, stock raising, timber, railroads, and historical data. A number of valuable tables are also furnished. The little book is of great value not only to people in other states who may desire information concerning Utah and her resources, but also to the residents of the State.

The author pays this well deserved tribute to the first settlers of Utah: "It is doubtful whether history contains a record more splendid than that of the handful of men and women, the Utah pioneers, who established civilization far out in the wilderness of Western America, and year by year, with patience and toil, and through suffering, widened its dominion until they made possible the empire of today beyond the Rocky Mountains."

The railroads, notwithstanding the clamor against them from some quarters, are doing valuable service for the territory through which they pass, not only by facilitating communication with other parts of the world, but also by disseminating correct information concerning the resources and attractions of the sections they cross. They deserve more credit than they generally are accorded, for this important feature of their activity. Their books and pamphlets, circulars, and magazines, generally gotten up with much care and at great expense, are doing more for the building up of the country than is generally suspected. If the "See-America-first" movement is to become a grand success, it will be through the persistent and judicious dissemination of information of this kind, which is so entirely different from the style of advertising that emanates from some other quarters.

## CHURCH BOYCOTT, TOO.

A report comes from China to the effect that the Christian natives of China have decided to form an independent church. The object of this would be to get rid of the foreign missionaries. It is said that this movement is headed by a Chinese clergyman who has already collected \$10,000 with which to carry on the campaign. This would indicate that the anti-foreign sentiment in China has spread to the converts, and that they will aid in ousting their teachers, even if they retain the doctrines taught. The truth seems to be that the Chinese have arrived at the conclusion that they need no further aid from abroad. They seem to believe that they can get along very well without foreign goods, both the spiritual and the temporal, and perhaps they can. Perhaps they can manufacture a Chinese brand of Christianity "just as good" as the imported article.

In the meantime, the talk about the possibility of a military expedition to China continues. It may be just as well to be prepared for emergencies, but we hope no accidental power will commit the mistake of compelling China, by force of arms, to keep the foreign missionaries and their religions. Opium was forced upon the Chinese, against the protests of reformers who hoped to be able to rid the country of a curse. Christianity should not be forced upon the people in the same manner, even if it were possible to do so. The anti-foreign sentiment must be pretty strong, when it extends to the churches and turns the converts against their pastors. But, whose is the fault?

The storm was as wild as a March hare.

More "firing" is going on in the fire department.

They say that Stuyvesant feels like a fish out of water.

China is said to be torn by internal strife. If she is not careful she will be rendered by external strife.

According to the latest advices the uprising in the Far East is nothing more than a tempest in a China teapot.

Within a week Hoch's body has been buried, disinterred and reburied. Surely there is no peace for the wicked.

First it is asserted that Witte is out and then it is denied. When the age is in Witte may be out.

The Chicago primary law is declared to be a success. Those who get nominations always declare the method by which they obtain them a success.

Those senators who are opposing steeplechase for Arizona and New Mexico are among the very ones who should "See America first."

"Trust in the Kaiser and keep your cartridges in your belt" is the way Cromwell's famous saying is translated in German.

Evidently Orchard doesn't know how to make a long story short or it would not have been necessary to have him before the grand jury for two successive days.

Denmark's new queen, the Swedish Princess Louise, is said to be six feet three inches tall. She is a Bernadotte, all right, and she is said to be proud of her majestic stature.

A Rutland, Vt., man wrote the postmaster at Louisville, Ky., "Send me a list of unsaved men and women of Louisville." And the postmaster sent him a directory. The postmaster deserves an increase of salary in recognition of his sense of humor.

Mile Buttcar, a Swiss, is the first European woman to choose engineering as a profession. She gained a diploma with honor at Lausanne university, being sixth in order of merit. She is now practicing in Geneva. She is the engineer of her own fortune.

"That Mayor Dunne has within grasp an exceptional opportunity to dethrone the thug and make Chicago safe and respectable," was declared by speakers at meetings held in churches on the North Side of the city yesterday afternoon," says the Record Herald. Now if he only had the thugs in his grasp instead of the opportunity all would be well.

The railway automobile is the newest invention. According to Erie railroad officials they have added two huge automobiles to the rolling stock of the road, each weighing five tons. The cars are now on their way to California over the Union Pacific lines. The president of the Erie is planning to make the first transcontinental trip ever undertaken in railroad automobiles.

## ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

The Lutheran.

The revival method of seeking to save men in the mass has been exalted in certain churches so far above the individual personal method, as to make the following words from a Presbyterian divine to his brethren both interesting and significant. At a recent meeting of Presbyterian pastors in Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Erdman, recently elected professor of practical theology in Princeton Seminary, discussed the subject of past and present evangelism, and brought to view the much-forgotten method of the Savior and His apostles of personal contact with individual souls in order to effect their redemption. "Mass meetings may save souls," he said, "but there is a better method of accomplishing that end, and that is one man after another. It is easy to preach to a vast assemblage; it is far more difficult and more effective to sit down and tell one man that he is lost unless he accepts Jesus Christ. This is the true evangelism."

New York Mail.

After all, people's ideas do not change much in their essence, for we have now a school of liberals, some of whom do not even believe in a God at all, who revive the thought of the unpardonable sin when they speak of those who "sin against the light"—that is, those who have once embraced the holy principles of reform, but afterward deny and resist them. For such blasphemers of the spirit the brethren of the light have no forgiveness. Abandonment of the cause is indeed the unpardonable sin. So the cycle brings us around again to the starting place.

Emerson.

Natural laws, which are the angels of the moral world and obey His mandates, are rolling on the time when the "child shall die a hundred years old" (Isaiah lxx: 20), when sickness shall fade from the world and with it the sins of the soul. Then men shall stand up with no sickness in the body and no fault of sin in the soul. My hope for the human race is light as the morning star, for a glory is coming to man such as the most inspiring tongues of prophets and of poets have never been able to describe.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Some Wyoming Puns.

A young woman who signs herself "Chick" sends the Denver Post the following verses from Cheyenne:

There was a chap who kept a store,  
Away up there in Lander;  
He always wore a pleasant smile—  
His name was ALEXANDER.

He marked his goods with cunning hand,  
He was a skillful brander,  
And since half said his sugar was  
They called him ALEX-SAND-ER.

He had a sweetheart who dropped in,  
And lovingly he scanned her,  
He asked the girl to be his wife—  
A ring did ALEX-HAND-ER.

"I'll marry you," she said that day,  
"If I can be commander."  
And so they formed a partnership,  
And called it ALEX-AND-HER.

Sticks to Her Job.

Detroit Free Press.

"Miss Blank must have an angelic disposition; she's sung in the same choir for six years."  
"That's no sign." When they quarrel, the others are always the ones to leave."

An Unusual Event.

Brooklyn Life.

"Yes, I sent my uncle a telegram on Wednesday to say I was coming. I wonder if he received it."  
"I reckon he didn't," 'cos I seen him this mornin' an' he didn't brag about no telegram."

Wise Girl.

Minneapolis Tribune.

"I assured her I could support her in the style she was accustomed to."  
"Well?"  
"She said she was looking for something better than that."

The Retort Courteous.

Baltimore American.

Gothamite—New York is the pulse of the country.  
Beauregard—Maybe that is why it has so many beats.

SALT THEATRE GEO. D. PYPER  
LAKE THEATRE  
—Tonight Last Time—  
Jules Murry Presents

PAUL GILMORE  
IN  
CAPTAIN DERONNAIRE  
A Big Company in a Mammoth Spectacular Comedy.  
THE GREAT SWORD FIGHT  
EVER PRODUCED ON THE STAGE.  
Prices—25c to \$1.00. Matinee—50c to \$1.00.  
Monday Evening—The Orpheus Club.

Yards Are Full!  
Are Never Out Of  
PEACOCK  
Rock Springs Coal!  
CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.  
"At the Sign of the Peacock,"  
38 S. Main Street. Phone 2600.

Willis-Horne  
Drug Co.,  
Deseret News Bldg.,  
By the Monument. Phone 375.

Stop  
Coughing!  
Syrup White Pine and  
Cherry Pectoral, 25c and  
50c a bottle. We make it  
and can guarantee this article

AGINCOURT'S  
Violet de Parme  
A toilet water of subtle delicacy and exquisite odor, is about the daintiest thing we have in this class of goods. It sells in bottles of two sizes at 75 cents and \$1.25 the bottle. It has a lasting fragrance, being made after the famous Parme formula, with all of its original delicacy.

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The Great Prescription Drug Store.

CHAMBERLAIN  
MUSIC CO.  
JOHN M. CHAMBERLAIN, Prop.  
51 MAIN STREET.  
Successors to Van Bent and Chamberlain.  
Reliable Pianos and Organs at low prices. Every customer is a friend made by square dealing. Come and see us.  
PIANOS.  
Mason & Hamlin, E. B. Chase, Conover, Strohbecker, Hobart M. Cable, Cable.  
ORGANS.  
Mason & Hamlin, Chicago Cottage

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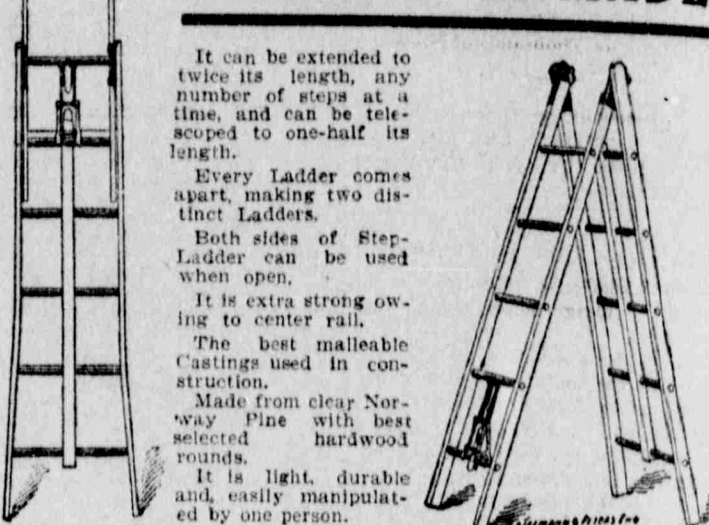
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ORGANS.  
Mason & Hamlin, Chicago Cottage

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COME AND SEE IT.



Vulcanite Asphalt and Rubber Roofing  
Best Roofing Material Known

May also be used as an entire covering for sheds, chicken coops, etc., to make them absolutely weather-proof and fireproof. It is extremely durable. Not affected by heat or cold. Always pliable. Does not stick together in the rolls. Is easily affixed. Impregnated and coated with superior damp-proof materials, which cannot evaporate; therefore REQUIRES NO ANNUAL PAINTING. Preserves a close and even surface, and is superior in texture and more firmly compressed than any similar material.

We Are State Agents and can  
Furnish it in Any Quantity.

Zion's Cooperative  
Mercantile Institution  
HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE

Our Drug Dept. is at 112-114 South Main St.

## High Class Merchant Tailoring

Prices for the Man of  
Moderate Means. \$18.00  
Nobby Goods . . . .

The above is a combination that means satisfaction; satisfaction to your sense of economy while satisfying your desire to dress well. While this weather lasts you only need your summer outfit but spring is due in a very short time and we have plenty of time to attend to your wants just now. Will be very busy soon. Look the line over while it is complete and make our selection.

FOR THE MAN OF MODERATE MEANS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, FINE NECKWEAR.

## CUTLER BROS. CO.

36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS.

Stop  
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Syrup White Pine and  
Cherry Pectoral, 25c and  
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